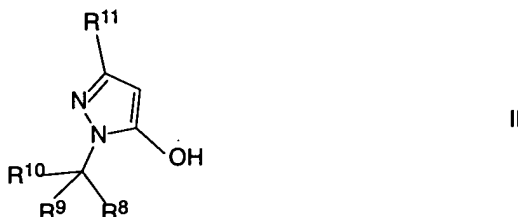


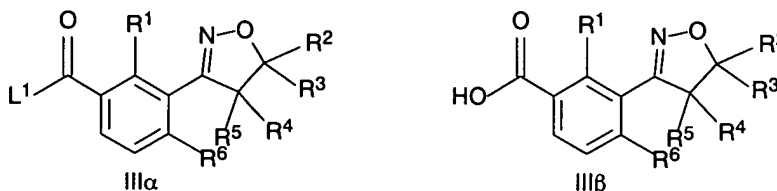
## A P P E N D I X I:

THE CHANGES IN THE CLAIMS (version with markings, showing the changes made):

5. (currently amended) A process for preparing 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, which comprises acylating a pyrazole of the formula II



with an activated benzoic acid III $\alpha$  or a benzoic acid III $\beta$ ,



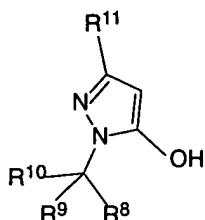
where the variables X, R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> to R<sup>11</sup> are as defined in claim 1 and L<sup>1</sup> is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group and rearranging the acylation product, in the presence or absence of a catalyst, to give the compounds of the formula I where R<sup>7</sup> = hydroxyl and optionally, to prepare 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of formula I where R<sup>7</sup>  $\neq$  hydroxyl as claimed in claim 1, reacting the obtained product with a compound of formula VI



wherein

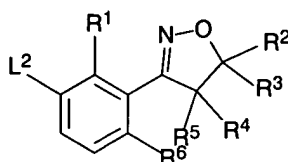
L<sup>3</sup> is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group, and  
R<sup>7a</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-(alkylthio)carbonyloxy, phenylsulfonyl or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radical of the two last-mentioned substituents may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:  
nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy.

6. (currently amended) A process for preparing 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a pyrazole of the formula II



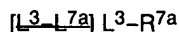
II

in which the variables  $R^8$  to  $R^{11}$  are as defined in claim 1, or an alkali metal salt thereof, with a 3-(heterocyclyl)benzene derivative of the formula V



V

where the variables X and  $R^1$  to  $R^6$  are as defined in claim 1 and  $L^2$  is a leaving group in the presence of carbon monoxide, a catalyst and a base, to give the compounds of formula I where  $R^7$  = hydroxyl and optionally, to prepare 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzylpyrazoles of formula I where  $R^7 \neq$  hydroxyl as claimed in claim 1, reacting the obtained product with a compound of formula VI



VI[4]

wherein

$L^3$  is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group, and

$R^{7a}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -(alkylthio)carbonyloxy, phenylsulfonyl or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radical of the two last-mentioned substituents may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy.

15. (currently amended) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of formula I as defined in claim 1 wherein

$R^7$  is hydroxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy, [ ~~$C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyloxy~~]  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyloxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylcarbonyloxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthiocarbonyloxy or phenylcarbonyloxy, where the phenyl radical of the last-mentioned substituent may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy.